

EX-MINISTER DALLAS SPEAKS.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Ex-Minister Dallas received friends at his residence this morning in response to an address by Colonel Snowden, he made an earnest Union speech.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived at Baltimore yesterday from Old Point Comfort, which place she left Wednesday evening. The following particulars we glean from the *Patriot*:

Captain Taylor, quartermaster of the U. S. army, came up as a passenger in the *Adelaide*, and stopped at Fort McHenry, where he would procure an escort for the remains of Lieutenant Greble, on their way to Philadelphia.

The remains of Lieut. Greble were brought up in the *Adelaide*, enclosed in a metallic coffin. They were under charge of Capt. Taylor and a detachment of Zouaves.

In the fight, Lieut. Greble had only one corporal and four privates of the artillery with him, and was killed by the side of his gun.

The escort from Fortress Monroe to the boat was composed of men of his regiment, commanded by Lieut. W. P. Small, of the second regiment of artillery, the regular forces in the garrison, Gen. Butler and his staff, and Com. Pendergast and the officers of the frigate *Cumberland*.

The father of Lieut. Greble, who had gone on to visit him, also accompanied the remains, and the news of the sudden death of his son had a very melancholy and almost fatal effect upon him.

It has been ascertained that the actual loss of the Federal troops in the battle was twelve killed and forty wounded. Of the killed, seven bodies had been buried at Hampton.

A large number of those previously reported as among the missing had returned to the fort. Their absence had excited apprehension for their safety, and their return accounts for the reduced number of the casualties first reported.

The masked battery at Great Bethel was commanded by Col. J. B. Magruder, and there were 2,800 men in the entrenchments, two Louisiana regiments having arrived an hour after the fight. They are reported to have thirty pieces of rifled cannon in position.

[Another account says three pieces of cannon and five hundred men.]

Another battery is situated four miles above Great Bethel, on the road to Yorktown, and occupied by about four thousand men.

The number of troops at Richmond is estimated at about thirty thousand.

It is supposed that it was the intention of Gen. Butler to make an attack upon the battery at Great Bethel with the whole of the forces under his command, leaving only men enough in the fort to garrison it.

One of the men who was in the fight said that, at the time it was going on, General Pierce was one mile distant from the scene of action, seated on his horse, and appeared to be entirely speechless. No order was given by him either to retreat or advance, and, being without a proper head, the troops were compelled to retreat in a rather disorderly manner.

Great indignation continued to be expressed at his conduct, and the universal opinion was, that he was utterly incompetent for the position. He is said to be a near relative to ex-President Pierce. [Doubtful.]

Provisions are said to be very scarce and high at Norfolk, Richmond, and among the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Great Bethel—water was especially scarce, no rain having fallen for some time; and the troops were compelled to drink the water from the river.

Provisions were plenty at Fortress Monroe, and the supply of fresh water was abundant, the boat taking it down from Baltimore every day.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ON THE AFFAIR AT METHUEN.

Fortress Monroe, June 12, 6 P. M.—The county bridge, where the battle of Monday morning was fought, is near the head of a branch of Back river, and is better known as Great Bethel. After crossing the narrow but apparently deep stream, the road descends somewhat to the left along its side. Just beyond the bridge the Confederates planted their battery, consisting of one twelve-pound rifle cannon and two field pieces. The line of entrenchments then followed the right side of the road, with a ditch only between them. The position was accidentally chosen. The stream and morass on the left of the road widening so as to render futile any attempt to outflank the rebels on that side. The formation of the ground on the right made a flank movement very circuitous.

The first intimation of the battery was a sharp discharge of artillery upon the Zouaves, who twice attempted to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream, and had to fall back among the trees. The other regiments came up in the order given in my first dispatch, but, for want of a good commander, fell into confusion. A council of colonels was held, and the order given to retreat, after the men had been exposed an hour and a half to a destructive fire.

In the mean time, Lieutenant Colonel Washburn, with 250 men, had, by a wide circuit, reached the rear of the battery, and it is now quite certain that the Confederates, whom it is now nearly certain did not exceed, in number, 600 men, were on the point of leaving the field, when the order was given for the Federal troops to retreat.

Notwithstanding the report of the pursuit, the Confederates were not seen this side of Great Bethel. It is fortunate that the Confederate cavalry did not pursue.

FORT MONROE.

On the disappearance of the Federal troops, the whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their entrenchments, and hastily withdrew towards Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings.

Col. Taylor, with nearly 1,000 men, yesterday made a reconnaissance from Newport-News, but returned to camp in the evening. With this exception, no military movement has occurred. A captain of the Zouaves, with their assistant surgeon, has to-day gone to Great Bethel, under a flag of truce, and bearing a letter from General Butler respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned. The official returns of the list are not yet completed. Here is a list of Col. Duryea's killed and wounded:

**Killed**—George H. Tiebout, company A; James Griggs, company H; David Tiefert and Patrick White, company I.

**Wounded**—Adolph Vincent, co. A, dangerous; James S. Taylor, co. B, dangerous; Corporal Brinkerhoff, co. C, slightly; John Brocher, co. D, slightly; Edward Moore, co. D, slightly; John Knowles, co. E, lost right hand; T. W. Cartwright, co. G, not dangerous; Capt. Kilpatrick, co. H, not dangerous; Capt. Cohen, co. H, shoulder dislocated; John Dunn, lost right arm; James A. Cochran, slightly; John H. Conway, co. H, slightly.

**Missing**—Sergeant Heppen, co. C, and Allen Dodd, co. I.

The casualties, I am confident, will number not less than 25 killed and over 50 wounded. Two of the wounded, at the Hygeia Hospital, died yesterday.

Colonel Benedict's regiment has three killed and seven wounded, and two missing. An accident in the morning, near Little Bethel, cost Colonel Townsend's regiment two lives, and several wounded.

At Great Bethel, he had one killed and two mortally wounded. Quite a large number are still missing.

Lieutenant Greble, whose funeral is now being celebrated with imposing ceremonies, was killed on horseback. His head was struck by a rifle cannon ball.

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was one of the aids and acting secretary to General Butler, and was the author of the brilliant "Seventh Regiment article" in the *June Atlantic*.

Bellevue General Pierce has not yet given an official account of this unfortunate affair. The United States steamer *Monticello* has just arrived from Washington with a large amount of ammunition.

The weather is intensely hot here.

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1861.

The following is Gen. Butler's official report of the affair at Little and Big Bethel:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VA., Fortress Monroe, June 10, 1861.

To Lieut. General Scott:

GENERAL: Having learned that the enemy had established an outpost of some strength at a place called Little Bethel, a small church, about eight miles from Newport-News, and the same distance from Hampton, from whence they were accustomed nightly to advance both on Newport-News and the picket guards of Hampton, to annoy them, and also from whence they had come down in small squads of cavalry and taken a number of Union men, some of whom had the safeguard and protection of the troops of the United States, and forced them into the rebel ranks, and that they were also gathering up the slaves of citizens who had moved away and left their farms in charge of their negroes, carrying them to work in entrenchments at Williamsburg and Yorktown, I had determined to send up a force to drive them back and destroy their camp, the headquarters of which was this small church.

I had also learned that at a place short distance further on, on the road to Yorktown, was an outpost of the rebels, on the Hampton side of a place called Big Bethel, a large church, near the head of the north branch of Back river, and that there was a very considerable rendezvous, with works of more or less strength in process of erection, and from this point the whole country was laid under contribution.

Accordingly, I ordered General Pierce, who is in command of Camp Hamilton, at Hampton, to send Duryea's regiment of Zouaves to be ferried over Hampton creek at one o'clock this morning, and to march by the road up to Newmarket bridge, then crossing the bridge, to go by a road, and thus put the regiment in the rear of the enemy, and between Big Bethel and Little Bethel, in part for the purpose of cutting him off, and then to make an attack upon Little Bethel. I directed General Pierce to support him from Hampton with Colonel Townsend's regiment, with two mounted howitzers, and to march about an hour later. At the same time, I directed Colonel Phelps, commanding at Newport-News, to send out a battalion, composed of such companies of the regiments under his command as he thought best, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Washburn, in time to make a demonstration upon Little Bethel in front, and to have him supported by Colonel Benedict's regiment, with two field pieces. Benedict's and Townsend's regiments should effect a junction at a fork of the road leading from Hampton to Newport-News, something like a mile and a half from Little Bethel. I directed the march to be so timed that the attack should be made just at daybreak, and that after the attack was made upon Little Bethel, Duryea's regiment and a regiment from Newport-News should follow immediately upon the heels of the fugitives, if they were enabled to cut them off, and attack the battery on the road to Big Bethel, while covered by the fugitives; or, if it was thought expedient by General Pierce, failing to surprise the camp at Little Bethel, they should attempt to take the work near Big Bethel.

To prevent the possibility of mistake in the darkness, I directed that no attack should be made until the watchword should be shouted by the attacking regiment, and, in case that, by any mistake in the march, the regiments that were to make the junction should unexpectedly meet and be unknown to each other, also directed that the members of Colonel Townsend's regiment should be known, if in daylight, by something white worn on the arm. The troops were accordingly put in motion as ordered, and the march was so timed that Colonel Duryea had got in the position noted upon the accompanying sketch, and Lieutenant Colonel Washburn, in command of the regiment from Newport-News, had got into the position indicated upon the sketch, and Colonel Benedict's regiment had been posted and ordered to go to the place indicated just behind, and were about to form a junction as the day dawned.

Up to this point, the plan had been vigorously, accurately, and successfully carried out; but here, by some strange fatuity, and, as yet, unexplained blunder, without any word of notice, while Colonel Townsend was in column en route, and when the head of the column was within one hundred yards, Colonel Benedict's regiment opened fire, with both artillery and musketry, upon Colonel Townsend's column, which, in the hurry and confusion, was irregularly returned by some of Colonel Townsend's men, who feared that they had fallen into an ambuscade. Colonel Townsend's column immediately retreated to the eminence near by, and were not pursued by Colonel Benedict's men. By this almost criminal blunder, two men of Colonel Townsend's regiment were killed, and eight more or less wounded.

Hearing this cannonading and firing in his rear, Lieutenant Colonel Washburn, not knowing but that his command might be cut off, immediately reversed his march, as did Colonel Duryea, and marched back to form a junction with his reserves.

Gen. Pierce, who was with Col. Townsend's regiment, fearing that the enemy had got notice of our approach, and had posted himself in force on the line of march, and not getting any communication from Col. Duryea, sent back to me for reinforcements, and I immediately ordered Col. Allen's regiment to be put in motion, and they reached Hampton about seven o'clock. In the mean time, the true state of facts having been ascertained by General Pierce, the regiments effected a junction and resumed the line of march. At the moment of the firing of Col. Benedict, Col. Duryea had surprised a part of an outgoing guard of the enemy, consisting of thirty persons, who have been brought in to me.

Of course, by this firing all hopes of a surprise above the camp at Little Bethel was lost, and, upon marching upon it, it was found to have been vacated, and the cavalry had pressed on toward Big Bethel. Col. Duryea, however, destroyed the camp at Little Bethel and advanced. Gen. Pierce then, as he informs me, with the advice of his colonels, thought best to attempt to carry the works of the enemy at Big

Bethel, and made dispositions to that effect. The attack commenced, as I am informed—for I have not yet received any official reports—about half past nine o'clock.

At about ten o'clock Gen. Pierce sent a note to me, saying that there was a sharp engagement with the enemy, and that he thought he should be able to maintain his position until reinforcements could come up. Acting upon this information, Col. Carr's regiment, which had been ordered in the morning to proceed as far as Newmarket bridge, was allowed to go forward. I received this information, for which I had sent a special messenger, about twelve o'clock. I immediately made disposition from Newport-News to have Col. Phelps, from the four regiments there, forward aid, if necessary. As soon as these orders could be sent forward, I repaired to Hampton, for the purpose of having proper ambulances and wagons for the sick and wounded, intending to go forward and join the command. While the wagons were going forward, a messenger came, announcing that the engagement had terminated, and that the troops were retiring in good order to camp. I remained upon the ground at Hampton, personally seeing the wounded put in boats and towed round to the hospital; and ordering forward Lieutenant Morris, with two boat howitzers, to cover the rear of the returning column in case it should be attacked. Having been informed that the ammunition of the artillery had been expended, and seeing the head of the column approach Hampton in good order, I waited for General Pierce to come up. I am informed by him that the dead and wounded had all been brought off, and that the return had been conducted in good order, and without haste. I learn from him that the men behaved with great steadiness, with the exception of some few instances, and that the attack was made with propriety, vigor, and courage, but that the enemy were found to be supported by a battery, variously estimated as of from fifteen to twenty pieces, some of which were rifled cannon, which were very well served, and protected from being retaken by a creek in front.

Our loss is very considerable, amounting perhaps to forty or fifty, a quarter part of which you will see was from the unfortunate mistake—to call it by no worse name—of Colonel Benedict.

I will, as soon as official returns can be got, give a fuller detail of the affair, and will only add now that we have to regret especially the death of Lieut. Greble, of the second artillery, who went out with Col. Washburn, from Newport-News, and who very efficiently and gallantly fought his piece until he was struck by a cannon shot. I will endeavor to get accurate statements to forward by the next mail. I think, in the unfortunate combination of circumstances, and the result which we experienced, we have gained more than we have lost. Our troops have learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown that they will not meet us in the open field, and our officers have learned wherein their organization and drill are inefficient.

While waiting for the official reports, I have the honor to submit thus far the information of which I am possessed.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Com.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

Cincinnati, June 13.—A special telegram to the *Gazette*, from Grafton, states that eighty army wagons and one hundred and fifty horses were sent from this point to Webster, about six miles distant, on the Parkersburg road, intended for the Federal troops at Philippi.

All is quiet at Cumberland.

Col. Wallace's expedition against the Confederate camp at Romney (on the east side of the south branch of the Potomac, Hampshire county) has not yet been heard from. Trains cannot run beyond Cumberland, owing to the bridges being burnt. A forward movement, therefore, cannot at present be made by the way of Cumberland.

Under Governor Lecher's proclamation, Union men are constantly being impressed in the remote counties of Western Virginia, to recruit Colonel Porterfield's command near Huttonville. Many are fleeing to avoid impressment.

Col. Stedman's command would move to Backhannon to-morrow; he would prevent further impressment of Union men there.

Captain Crawford, of the fourteenth Ohio regiment, was shot last night by a sentry, who stupidly fired without calling for the counter-signal. The unfortunate man died instantly.

Louisville, June 13.—Our markets here are bare, and provisions having been intercepted during shipment from the North; our previous supplies here are completely prostrated.

Springfield, Ill., June 12.—O. H. Browning has been appointed Senator by Gov. Yates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas.

ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM ROCKVILLE. Information from Rockville shows that a portion of the New York ninth, Pennsylvania first, and the New Hampshire regiments, together with the President's Mounted Guard and part of Magruder's battery, yesterday made an advanced movement from that town.

Louisville, June 13.—Three citizens of this place, who were detained at Memphis by the secessionists, undertook to walk here. They were arrested twice on their way, and one was hung. The others escaped to this city. Near the road they saw a man lying helpless and in a dying condition, with his head shaved and his ears and nose cut off. His crime was that he was a Northerner.

Philadelphia, June 13.—The entire State loan of \$3,000,000, for war purposes, has been taken at par.

Louisville, June 13.—The Nashville papers of yesterday report that in the affair at Great Bethel, 1,200 Confederate troops, under Col. Magruder, repulsed 3,000 Federal troops, who left 100 dead on the field.

Boston, June 12.—The ten officers of the *Susquehanna* who resigned on their return to this port, learned to-day that their names have been stricken from the roll.

It is reported that Capt. Chauncey has been appointed commander of the *Susquehanna*. That vessel is now coaling, and will sail in a few days.

The *Colorado* has received her ordnance and stores, and will sail soon.

DRS. LOCKWOOD & DARRELL are prepared to insert TEETH ON VULCANITE BASE—a new and improved mode. When made on this plan, they are comfortable to wear, and much cheaper than any other. Also, Teeth inserted on Gold plate, and all Dental operations of any kind that may be desired. Office room, No. 5, in the Washington Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. feb 15—3m

DR. S. A. H. McKim has removed to the residence lately vacated by Dr. G. M. Dove, No. 472 south 11 street, Navy Yard. June 12—3t

SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, is the best place to go to buy Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps. feb 28—6m

LOCAL NEWS.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CAMPS OVER THE RIVER.—President Lincoln, accompanied by Secretaries Cameron and Chase, made his first visit to the camps on the Virginia side of the river yesterday afternoon. They were everywhere received in the most enthusiastic manner. The party spent some time in examining the various entrenchments and encampments, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the wonderful rapidity with which everything had been executed, and the great neatness and regularity which everywhere prevailed.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR TINELLI, OF THE GARIBOLDIANS.—Major Tinelli, of the Garibaldi Guard, having received an appointment to a foreign mission, on Monday last resigned the commission as Major of the regiment. The officers were convened in the headquarters, and the letter of resignation was read to them, while many of the veterans were moved to tears at the thought of parting with their friend. Since their organization, Mr. Tinelli had, by his kind, gentlemanly, and soldier-like deportment, enlisted the general sympathies and affection of the whole regiment, and his absence cannot fail to be deeply felt by them.

The following is Major Tinelli's letter of resignation and Col. D'Ussay's reply:

HEADQUARTERS GARIBOLDI GUARD, CAMP GREENWELL, Near Washington, D. C., Monday, June 10, 1861.

SIR: Important engagements connected with public service will, in all probability, compel me to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period of time.

The regret which I deeply feel on separating myself from the noble regiment which has the honor to be commanded by you, is in a measure alleviated by the assurance that my junior colleague, Major Waring, will discharge the duties of my present position with greater activity and skill than my advanced age would have allowed me to do for the benefit of our corps.

Therefore, whilst I deem it my duty, under present circumstances, to tender to you my resignation as Major of the Garibaldi Guard, to take effect from this day, I would respectfully request you to express in my behalf to the whole body of our fellow-officers, and to the non-commissioned officers and privates of our regiment, my warmest and everlasting sentiments of appreciation and affection for them all.

Please, sir, to assure them that it will always be a subject of pride for me to have contributed, to the best of my abilities, to their military organization, and to have, though for a short time, served by your side in their ranks, and to have shared with them their labors and enjoyments.

I shall be most happy if you will still consider me a member of the regiment, always ready to do my utmost for its benefit.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant, LOUIS TINELLI, Major.

To Fred. Geo. D'Ussay, Colonel Garibaldi Guard.

HEADQUARTERS GARIBOLDI GUARD, CAMP GREENWELL, Near Washington, D. C., June 10, 1861.

To Major L. Tinelli: Sir: It is with feelings of deep regret that I have your intention of withdrawing from the regiment, after your valuable services, which have tended so effectually to aid it in its efforts to attain its present prosperous condition.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should endeavor to dissuade you from your purpose, but your announcement that you have, at the call of your adopted country, to perform the duties of another position, in which, I trust, you will be as efficient as in that which you now occupy, I feel that it is my duty to bid you a God speed, doubly regretting, as I do, the necessity which calls you from our midst.

I beg you will accept our thanks, my own, and those of the whole regiment, for your valuable and efficient services, and that you will also accept the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel, wearing the arms and insignia of this rank whenever you can thus honor us.

Until your departure from the country, I trust that you will take the command of the depot in New York.

I am, sir, with the highest regards for you, yours, &c., D'Ussay, Col. Com.

ALEXANDRIA.—THE MARSHALL HOUSE.—On board the *Thomas Collier* we steamed down to Alexandria yesterday, hoping that the cool, refreshing breeze from the Potomac might relieve us from some of the dust of the war excitement, which, during the past week, has been kept up to high pressure. The weather was delightful, and the banks of Maryland and Virginia were clothed in their richest garb; the different encampments in the Old Dominion, stretching away from the foot of Arlington House to the suburbs of Alexandria, stood out in distinct relief from the surrounding green, like a rich parterre. We found the *Essex* lying placidly off the wharf, sails furled, with her various masts open, but with her teeth drawn-out of sight. The first point of interest was the Marshall House, the scene of the assassination of the lamented Ellsworth, and the swift tribulation on his murderer. The Marshall House is nothing more than a country tavern of a second-class character. Above it waves the stars and stripes, where the traitor rag flaunted before; and the Zouaves range at will through it as its temporary lords and masters. Making our way slowly through the densely-packed crowd up the stairs, we came at last on the fourth story, to the spot where Ellsworth fell. From this, descending to the office on the ground floor, not a piece of the banister is left, and the stairs on which he fell, with his great young heart shot through, are doomed to the same end—relics of the dead. One gentleman, having a clasp-knife, being seen to cut off a piece for himself, was requested by at least twenty persons to do the same for them. And he did so, cutting off enough to kindle a company's camp-fire. The ball which killed Jackson passed into the wall on the landing below that on which Ellsworth was killed, and there it remains, we were told, although we did not see it.

The town were a goodly Sabbatharian air of quiet and order, although secession is not, by any means, dead in it; it is only sleeping. The fifth Pennsylvania regiment is on duty in the streets, and, as some of the men informed us, the people, as a general thing, are kind to them, many giving them their meals when they are on guard near their houses.

The Zouaves are encamped about a mile from the town, and are reported to be in fine condition, as indeed are all the third Pennsylvania regiments, and other regiments near there. It is a rejuvenating locality for anybody, a garden spot, in fact, and an unexceptionable depot for troops.

FLAG RAISING IN ALEXANDRIA.—There was quite a large gathering in Alexandria on Wednesday, the occasion being the raising of the stars and stripes over the warehouse of the New York Steamship Company in that city. Several companies from the regiments in and around Alexandria were present, and a number of stirring national airs were performed by the brass bands of the first Michigan and the fifth Pennsylvania regiments. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout, the city seeming, for the time, to throw off the dismal appearance it has presented for some time past.

OVER THE RIVER.—The erection of three of the bridges on the Manassas railroad beyond Alexandria, which were burnt down by the secessionists at the time of the taking of that city, has just been completed, the work being executed by a detachment of military, assisted by a number of workmen from this city and Alexandria. Some of the bridges were very large, but the men labored with a will, and the task was soon completed. Yesterday, as the men employed on them entered Alexandria, on a train of cars drawn by one of the Manassas road locomotives, they were greeted with immense and long-continued cheering from the crowd which had assembled.

A number of cannon were yesterday placed on the breastworks recently erected by the New York Fire Zouaves, a short distance west of Alexandria. Cannon are also being mounted along the line of breastworks, between Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

The health of the troops continues remarkably good, there being but very few cases of sickness in the hospitals, and these chiefly produced by unnecessary exposure.

THE ADVANCING TROOPS.—The latest information we have respecting Lieut. Col. Everett's battalion—consisting of the Constitutional Guards, Capt. Degges; Metropolitan Rifles, Capt. Nalley; Putnam Rifles, Capt. Thistleton; and the Jackson Guards, Capt. McDermott—they were still pushing on up the canal, repairing the breaks as they go.

The other District volunteers, together with the various regiments from a distance, are still on their way, it is supposed, to the Point of Rocks. The river road runs very close to the canal all the way along, and as Col. Everett's battalion is probably going at the same rate as the remaining force, there will be plenty of aid for them in case they should be attacked from the Virginia side.

Our troops are all in fine condition, and in excellent spirits.

HONORS TO JUDGE DOUGLAS.—A number of friends of the late Senator Douglas, representatives of various States, held a meeting at the National Hotel last evening, for the purpose of concerting measures to erect a suitable monument in honor of the distinguished Senator, and to make preparations for the delivery of an eulogy upon the deceased, on the evening of the fourth of July. Hon. John B. Hoakin, of New York, was called to the chair, and John F. Ennis, Esq., of this city, appointed secretary. After a free interchange of views, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. J. M. Elkhous, J. F. Ennis, Thomas C. Fields, Andrew M. Salade, and George W. McLane, was appointed to make arrangements for a future meeting. A meeting will probably take place on Wednesday next, at the City Hall.

RELIEF NEEDED.—We have, within the past few days, heard of numerous cases of actual want existing among the families of citizens who have so nobly enlisted in the defense of their country. Many of our prominent citizens have taken the matter in charge, and are doing all they can to relieve the wants of those around them. But what is most needed is a thorough and systematic plan by which every one may have an opportunity of contributing according to his means, and all the deserving be benefited alike. We suggest that steps be taken at once for a general meeting of our citizens, where this subject can be fully considered, and a plan projected by which this object may be consummated.

DRESS DRILL AND SHAM BATTLE.—Yesterday afternoon, the New York twelfth regiment, Colonel Butterfield, proceeded from their camp in Franklin square to the fields north of Colman's brickyard, where they spent some time in a dress drill, after which, the regiment was divided and fought a sham battle, in which many of the Zouave movements were used, such as falling and loading their pieces while lying on their backs. The various movements were gone through with in fine style; and the firing was done with such precision as to bring forth the hearty plaudits of the large concourse of spectators. In discipline, this regiment equals any we have had among us, and bids fair to rival the famous seventh.

BE CAREFUL, BOYS.—We notice now, as the warm weather has come on, that the boys have commenced bathing, as of course they should, but some of them seem to have forgotten that an out-of-the-way place might do as well for bathing as the canal and the branch near the depot. A law of the corporation forbids bathing in certain localities, and care should be taken as to what place they swim in, as they may be made to pay a fine for their amusement, which may make the exercise a costly one.

AN ACCEPTABLE OFFERING.—Miss Dawes, of Quincy, Massachusetts, who is now in this city for the purpose of caring for those soldiers of her native State who may be in need of her services, has presented twenty-seven linen hawlocks to company E, fifth regiment, of that State.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Our New York and New England exchanges teem with preparations for the due celebration of the Fourth of July. Let the day be celebrated grandly, wisely, generally, and with an honest love for the men, principles, and deeds of '76, but let there be as little expenditure of money as possible. Save that for those who are fighting the battles of the country, and for their families at home.

PERSONAL.—Gov. E. D. Morgan, Gen. C. W. Sanford, Col. G. W. Morell, Maj. Alex. Hamilton, N. Y.; Hon. J. A. Gurley, Ohio; Ex-Gov. W. A. Newell, N. J.; Hon. Wm. Wall, N. Y.; Col. Swan, Secretary British Legation; Ex-Gov. A. W. Heeder, Pa.; and Capt. Bingham, U. S. A., are at Willards.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.—The first and second Ohio regiments yesterday afternoon left their camp in the rear of Douglas Hill, and moved out to the beautiful wood near Rock Creek, north of Willard's farm. The position they have now taken is admirably situated, being very shady, and with plenty of cool, sparkling water close at hand. The troops are all in good health, and in the best of spirits. A brush with the enemies of their country would be very acceptable to them.

ABANDONED.—The Rev. Mr. Proctor, pastor of the Methodist Church South, on Eighth street, finding this locality rather uncongenial, has taken his departure for "Dixie." Several of his congregation have also gone with him. These individuals may pull up in a warmer climate than "Dixie" before they get through.

Among the killed at Fairfax Court-house, at the time of Lieutenant Tompkins's skirmish there, was the eldest son of Hon. Henry W. Thomas, (of that village), who not long since himself turned secessionist.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Yesterday morning J. T. Read, who not many years ago occupied an important position in one of the Executive Departments, was taken before Justice Donn, upon the complaint of a citizen, for violation of the municipal law, by being drunk, disorderly, and an annoyance to his neighbors. The condition of the unfortunate man excited the lively sympathy of those who knew him in better circumstances. He was committed to the workhouse for ninety days.

CONTRABAND.—An event of a striking nature—to the looters on at least—took place at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, yesterday evening. It appears that a woman named Jenny Smith, accompanied by a man named Getty, undertook to carry goods to the Confederate troops at Harper's Ferry. Her purpose was anticipated, however, by Deputy Marshal Williams, who stepped upon the train at Camden station with her, and, upon reaching the Relay, informed the military officers there stationed that he was fully satisfied that Miss Smith's clothing consisted of something more than crinoline.

After parleying a few minutes, it was proposed and acceded to that a committee of ladies should be called upon to perform the search. Accordingly, two Union ladies were chosen, who at once proceeded to the task of counting and feeling the texture of her garments, to which they discovered as brought to light a large number of military buttons, and a considerable quantity of gun caps, besides several letters addressed to well-known characters from Baltimore at Harper's Ferry, &c. These were all nicely packed, and strapped around her waist, beneath her clothing. On the person of Mr. Getty several letters were found. The capture of the prizes being all that the soldiers desired, the parties were allowed to return to the city.—*Baltimore Patriot*, 12th.

At the earnest request of many voters who did not support him at the last election, the name of SAMUEL STRONG is presented as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Board of Common Council in the fifth ward. June 13

ELECTION NOTICE.—First Precinct, Fifth Ward. There will be a special election held on Monday, the 11th instant, at the Primary School House, at the corner of Third street and Sixth street, for one member of the Board of Common Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. Polls open from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. JACOB F. BAKER, Chairman of Election.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Second Precinct, Fifth Ward. There will be a special election held on Monday, the 11th instant, at the Primary School House, corner of 5th street and Third street east, for one member of the Board of Common Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. Polls open from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. C. F. BAKER, Chairman of Election.

LOST. A LADY'S GOLD BRACELET, either at the Navy Yard or in the 9 o'clock omnibus coming from the Navy Yard to Clay's Hotel. A liberal reward will be paid, and the thanks of the lady owner, at Clay's Hotel. June 14—2t

LOST. IN AN OMNIBUS of the Union Line, running between Georgetown and the Capitol, a Discharge of a Bugler of company B, second cavalry, two Letters, and a Furlough. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to Lieutenant Tompkins, of the above-named company, or at this office. June 14—3t

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers. Sale of two New Buggy